

WHO ARE THE BRAVE?
Who are the brave? not they who stand
Ready to rush with sanguine brand,
Their vengeful ire in blood to wreak
On the defenceless and the weak,
Who, with regal power and might,
Remorselessly wage impious fight;
And 'mid the pomp of war's array,
Spread wide their devastating sway:
Who o'er dominion, far and near,
Establish one dark reign of fear,
And trample down, with iron heel,
On others' rights and others' weal.
Not they whose sterile hearts can find
No sympathy of human kind;
Who cannot, in one large embrace,
His brethren clasp the human race.
Nay, Despot! at thy dreadful power,
Thou' awe struck multitudes may cower,
Yet, ev'n the veriest trembling slave,
May have a soul than thine more brave:
For valor does not deign to dwell
Within a bosom cold and fell.
Who are the brave? they are who dare
The majesty of truth declare,
While error, boldly they assail,
And never in the contest fail;
But stern, inflexible and strong
In righteous faith oppose the wrong:
Whose noble spirits proudly scorn
The chains by abject creatures worn;
Who so a tyrant loathe, his look
They scarce can tamely brook;
And more abhor the very name
Than burning words can well proclaim.
Heroes, who, with undimmed eye,
The threats of tyranny defy;
Who, resolute, undaunted, bold,
In Freedom's cause, man's rights uphold
With force no earthly power can bind—
The potent influence of the Mind.

From Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.
ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.

There appears in one of those small country papers to which we recently adverted, the following admirable letter by Mr. Carlyle, author of "Past and Present," "Heroes and Hero-Worship," and other well known publications. It was addressed, says our authority, to a young man who had written to Mr. Carlyle desiring his advice as to a choice of reading, and, it would appear also, as to his conduct in general. It is now, we believe, printed for the first time; and we most earnestly recommend it to the attention of our youthful readers, as containing advice of the most valuable & practical description, & pregnant with truths with which they cannot be too well acquainted. The young are too much inclined to be dissatisfied with their actual condition, as to neglect their immediate duties in vain aspirations after others beyond their lot; and they need the admonitions of such a kind, but vigorous and emphatic adviser as Mr. Carlyle, and to have it impressed on their minds, that

To do
That which before us lies in daily life
Is the prime wisdom.

DEAR SIR: Some time ago your letter was delivered me; I take literally the first free half hour I have had since to write you a word of answer.

It would give me true satisfaction could any advice of mine contribute to forward you in your honorable course of self improvement, but a long experience has taught me that advice can profit but little; that there is a good reason why advice is so seldom followed: this reason, namely, that it is so seldom, and can almost never be, rightly given. No man knows the state of another; it is always to some more or less imaginary man that the wisest and most honest adviser is speaking.

As to the books which you, whom I know so little of, should read, there is hardly anything definite that can be said. For one thing, you may be strenuously advised to keep reading. Any good book, any book that is wiser than yourself, will teach you something—a great many things, indirectly and directly, if your mind be open to learn. This old counsel of Johnson's is also good, and universally applicable: "Read the book you do not honestly feel a wish and curiosity to read." The very wish and curiosity indicates that you, then and there, are the person likely to get good of it. "Our wishes are presentiments of our capabilities;" that is a noble saying, of deep encouragement to all true men; applicable to our wishes and efforts in regard to reading as to other things. Among all the objects that look wonderful or beautiful to you, follow with fresh hope the one which looks wonderfulest, beautifullest. You will gradually find, by various trials, (which trials see that you make honest, manifold ones, not silly, short, fitful ones,) what is for you the wonderfulest, beautifullest—that is your true element and province, and be able to profit by that. True desire, the monitor of nature, is true to be attended to. But here also you are to discriminate carefully between true desire and false. The medical men tell us we should eat what we truly have an appetite for; but what we only falsely have an appetite for we should resolutely avoid. It is very true; and limsy, desultory readers, who fly from foolish book to foolish book, and get good of none, and mischief of all—are not these as foolish, unhealthy eaters, who mistake their superficial false desire after spices and confectionaries for their real appetite, of which even they are not destitute, though it lies far deeper, far quieter, after solid nutritive food? With these illustrations, I will recommend Johnson's advice to you.

Another thing, and only one other, I will say. All books are properly the record of the history of past men; what thoughts past men had in them; what actions past men did—the summary of all books whatsoever lies there. It is on this ground that the class of books specifically named history can be safely recommended as the basis of all study of books; the preliminary to all right and full understanding of anything we can expect to find in books. Past history, and especially the past history of one's own native country—every body may be advised to begin with that. Let him study that faithfully; innumerable inquiries will branch out from it; he has a broad-beaten highway, from which all the country is more or less visible, there travelling, let him choose where he will dwell.

Neither let mistakes and wrong directions—of which every man in his studies and elsewhere falls into may—discourage you. There is precious instruction to be got by finding that we are wrong. Let a man try faithfully, manfully, to be right, he will grow daily more and more right. It is, at bottom, the condition on which all men have to cultivate themselves. Our very walking is an incessant falling; a falling and a catching of ourselves before we come actually to the pavement; it is emblematic of all things a man does.

In conclusion, I will remind you that it is not by books alone or by books chiefly that a man becomes in all points a man. Study to do faithfully whatsoever thing in your actual situation, there and now, you find either expressly or tacitly laid to your charge; that is your post; stand in it like a true soldier. Silently devour the many chagrins of it, as all human situations have many; and see you aim not to quit it without doing all that it, at least, requires of you. A man perfects himself by work much more than reading. They are a growing kind of men that can wisely combine the two things—wisely, valiantly, can do what is laid to their hand in their present sphere, and prepare themselves withal for doing other wider things, if such lie before them.

With many good wishes and encouragements, I remain yours, sincerely,
THOMAS CARLYLE.
CHELSEA, 13th March, 1843.

THE AGRICULTURIST.

From the Albany Cultivator.
FOOD FOR WORK-HORSES—TREATMENT FOR "HEAVES."

Mr. E. H. Northrup, of Shoreham, Vt. inquires "What is the best mode of feeding the roadster and work-horse?" "Is there any cure for heaves?"

We do not find the disease here called "heaves," described by that name in the English works. The diseases described under the terms *chronic cough*, *tick wind*, *broken wind*, *whereas*, *roaring*, &c., are we inclined to think are in this country frequently confounded under the term "heaves." They are all, in a greater or less degree, affections of the lungs. The best food for horses so affected, is that which is nutritious, rather succulent, and condensed into a small compass. Dry food, entirely, especially a large quantity of poor or dusty hay, is very bad for them. Vegetables, such as potatoes, rutabaga, carrots, &c., are very good. The preference is by some persons given to carrots, but we have tested the good effects of potatoes in such cases, and would recommend their use where carrots cannot be well had. The horse's stomach should not be crowded, and he should be only moderately exercised, especially soon after eating. We have known horses that were said to have the heaves, or to be broken-winded, perform a great deal of labor, with proper feeding and use, for several years; but a radical cure is not to be expected.

In reference to the inquiry about feeding, we remark, that the practice of "chaffing" or cutting the fodder and mixing with it the grain, (the latter in a ground state), is highly approved, and is every year coming to be more adopted. Hay and straw may be cut together, if desired, and if the horse is not hard worked a great saving may in this way be made.

Yonatt in his Treatise on the Horse, says—"Chaff may be composed of equal quantities of clover, of meadow hay, and wheaten, oat, or barley straw, cut into pieces of a quarter or half an inch in length and mingled well together the allowance of oats or beans, is afterwards added and mixed with the chaff."

He advises the bruising or grinding of the beans and oats. In this country, Indian corn might be properly substituted for beans. Mr. Yonatt says the prejudice which some have evinced against bruising the oats is, "so far as the farmer's horse and the wagon-horse is concerned, altogether unfounded." Horses of quicker draught, except they are naturally disposed to scour, will thrive better with bruised than with whole oats; for a greater quantity of nutriment will be extracted from the food, and it will always be easy to apportion the quantity of straw or beans to the effect of the mixture on the bowels of the horse. The principle alteration that should be made on the horse of harder and more rapid work, such as the stage-coach horse, &c., is to increase the quantity of hay and diminish that of straw. Two trusses of hay may

be cut with one of straw. * * * For the agricultural and cart-horse eight pounds of oats and two of beans should be added to every twenty pounds of chaff; and the thirty-four or thirty-six pounds of mixture will be sufficient for any moderate sized horse, with fair or even hard work. The dry and wagon-horse may require forty pounds.—Hay in the rack at night is supposed to be omitted altogether.

"Horses are very fond of this provender. The majority of them, after having been accustomed to it, will leave the best oats given to them alone, for the sake of the mingled chaff and corn. We would, however, caution the farmer not to set apart too much damaged hay for the manufacture of the chaff. The horse may be thus induced to eat that which he would otherwise refuse; but if the nourishing property of the hay has been impaired, or it has acquired injurious principle, the horse will either lose condition, or become diseased. More injury is done by the eating of damaged hay or musty oats than is generally imagined. There will be sufficient saving in the diminished cost of the provender by the introduction of the straw and in the improved condition of the horse, without poisoning him with the refuse of the farm."

"While the mixture of chaff with the corn prevents the corn from being too rapidly devoured, and a portion of it swallowed whole, and therefore the stomach is not too loaded with that on which, as containing the most nutriment, its chief digestive power should be exerted, yet, on the whole, a great deal of time is gained by the mode of feeding, and more is left for the rest.—When a horse comes in wearied at the close of the day it occupies, after he has eaten his corn, two or three hours to clear his rack. On the system of manger feeding, the chaff being already cut into small pieces, and the beans and oats bruised, he is able fully to satisfy his appetite in an hour and a half. Two additional hours are therefore devoted to rest. This is a circumstance deserving of much consideration even in the farmer's stable, and of immense consequence to the postmaster, the stage-coach proprietor and the owner of every hard worked horse."

We have known several establishments where a considerable number of horses were kept entirely for the road, and fed wholly on cut hay with corn meal mixed with it. A sufficient quantity of hay is thrown into a large trough, wetted a little and the due proportion of meal mixed; and stirred well together. Corn and cob-meal does well.

In answer to the question of our correspondent, "what food will fatten a horse quickest?" we reply, good sweet clover hay, with boiled potatoes and meal, or boiled oats will fatten a horse very rapidly.

From the Warren (Pa.) Advocate.
HORACE GREELEY'S OPINION OF JAMES K. POLK.

In 1841, Horace Greeley, editor of the New York Tribune, a leading whig paper, wrote a memoir of the late Judge White of Tennessee. He says, in speaking of the election of the legislature which instructed Judge White out of office: "In 1839, JAMES K. POLK, ONE OF THE ABLEST MEN AND MOST POWERFUL SPEAKERS IN THE SOUTHWEST, took the field as the administration (Van Buren) candidate for governor; and after a canvass of unprecedented vehemence, in which he proved himself an overmatch both in speaking, talent, and in personal address and popularity, for his opponent, Governor Cannon, he was elected by some twenty-five hundred majority."

This may be found in the "Biographical Annual" for 1841, page 52. We have the work, which may be seen by any person who doubts the truth of the above.

Here is authority which no one can gainsay. In 1839, he was one of the ablest men in the southwest, were Henry Clay lives.

LIST

OF letters remaining in the Post Office at Woodfield, on 1st July, which if not called for before the 1st of October, will be sent to the General Post Office as Dead Letters.
B—Buchanan Wm. Jr., Buchanan Wm., Bailly Wm. Jr., Brown Eliza, Bracey Samuel, Beach John, Barrett A. S.
C—Calder John, Cox D. A.
D—Detweiler Samuel, Dearth Wm., Daugherty Daniel.
F—Farnsworth David, Fletcher Thomas, Foster Wm., Frush Henry.
G—Guthrie Samuel, Gowler Jacob Henry, H—Hastings John, Harris John, Hamilton Wm., Hawkins Jarrod, Harmon David, Hendricks Thomas.
J—Jenny John, John James M.
K—Keylor Daniel, Ketch James, Keenan Miss Margaret.
L—Long Michael.
M—Moore John, McTague Stephen, Milne James, Myers Frederick, Morris Philip, Maxwell Reuben.
S—Simmons James N., Shockling Sebastian.
U—Uppold Jonathan.
W—White Rachel.
Persons calling for the above letters will please say they are advertised.
J. G. FLEMING, P. M.
Woodfield, July 1st, 1844.

LEGAL NOTICE.
Letters of administration on the estate of Peter Cullen Dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned they therefore notify all those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them legally authenticated for settlement.
JAMES CULLEN, Ex'r.
THOMAS CULLEN, Ex'r.
June 28, 1844.

LEGAL NOTICE.
Letters of administration on the estate of Abraham Tisher deceased having been granted to the undersigned they therefore notify all those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them legally authenticated for settlement.
ELIZABETH FISHER, Ex'r.
JACOB FISHER, Ex'r.
Administrator of Abraham Tisher Dec'd.
June 28, 1844.

EXHIBIT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Of Monroe County, from the 5th day of June 1843, to the 3rd day of June 1844.

RECEIPTS.	
State, School, Township, Poor, Court House, and School District funds remaining in the Treasury at last settlement	\$ 905,58,5
Revenue collected on Duplicate of 1843, including the amount of Delinquencies and Arrears charged thereon and tax on lawyers & physicians	14,032,97,6
Amount received from State Treasury, being interest on Section 16, School lands in Monroe County	228,01,5
Amount received from State Treasury, Monroe County's proportion of State Common School fund	2,834,03,5
Received from Agent Fund Commissioners interest on Surplus Revenue, for year ending Jan. 1, 1844, for School purposes	1,048,54,5
Received from Agt. Fund Comrs. interest on Surplus Revenue for present year for School purposes	20,00,0
Received from Agt. Fund Comrs. interest on Surplus Revenue for County purposes	234,96,8
Received Fines and Costs of Prosecution in Criminal cases	219,69,0
Received Tavern License	179,00,0
" Ferry License	40,00,0
" Horse License	115,00,0
" Pedlars' License	64,58,3
" Costs paid by petitioners of Roads	79,39,0
" Merchants commencing since 1st March	25,16,5
" Redemption of lands forfeited to State	119,30,9
Received for redemption of lands forfeited to State, since January settlement	16,82,7
Revenue arising from sale of Section 16	227,43,9
Revenue arising from sale of Section 16 and costs of sale, since January settlement	510,30,0
Received from Treasurer of State, county's proportion of taxes paid through State Treasury	2,65,0
Received from Clerk Court of Common Pleas, money collected belonging to Simon Ferrel	65,14,0
Received from Clerk Court of Common Pleas Jury fee, Ohio for use vs. Wm. Mason et al.	6,00,0
Received from Agent of Fund Commissioners, Surplus Revenue to be returned to State	425,62,0
Received of Assessors of Franklin and Salem townships, Military funds	5,00,0
Total Receipts	\$21,399,63,7

EXPENDITURES.	
Paid State Treasurer State Revenue for 1843	\$ 913,63,9
Paid State Treasurer Canal revenue for 1843	3,164,31,4
Paid State Treasurer State Common School fund for 1843	326,15,2
Paid State Treasurer Tax on Lawyers	46,98,0
Paid State Treasurer Arrears collected on duplicate of 1843	121,33,8
Paid State Treasurer Surplus Revenue	425,62,0
Paid State Treasurer Interest on Surplus Revenue	1,048,54,5
Paid State Treasurer Pedlars' License	65,71,0
Paid State Treasurer Funds arising from redemption of forfeited lands	49,77,4
Paid State Treasurer Funds arising from sale of Section 16	595,60,0
State funds in Treasury	542,71,5
Paid Township treasurers for Common school purposes	3,721,94,9
School funds in Treasury	8,90,7
Paid Township treasurers for township and poor purposes	1,876,36,2
Paid for Road purposes	264,32,6
Road Certificates presented on settlement between Auditor and Treasurer	2,202,29,9
Road funds in Treasury	87,94,0
Paid for Public Building purposes	1,057,59,1
Public Building funds in Treasury	10,00,0
Paid for School district purposes	18,21,5
School district funds in Treasury	14,73,3
Paid Militia funds to Township assessors on order of trustees	5,00,0
Paid Witnesses in Court of Common Pleas in State cases	351,12,0
Paid Witnesses before Justices in State cases	42,25,0
Paid Justices of the Peace and Constables, their costs in State cases	78,57,7
Paid Associate Judges	156,00,0
Paid Edward Archibald Esq. Pros. Atty. his fees	120,00,0
Paid Thomas West Esq. Pros. Atty. his fees	5,60,0
Paid Thomas Mitchell Esq. Sheriff, his fees	129,00,0
Paid William Okey Esq. Clerk of Court his fees	60,00,0
Paid Jail expenses for boarding prisoners and jail fees	133,12,5
Paid James M. Stout for public printing	177,50,0
Paid James R. Morris for public printing	6,43,0
Paid John Dunham for public printing	4,00,0
Paid Grand Jurors June term of Court 1843	51,85,0
Paid Grand Jurors Sept'r term 1843	88,60,0
Paid Grand Jurors April term 1844	34,00,0
Paid Petit Jurors April term 1842	1,50,0
" " " 1843	29,65,0
" " " Sept'r " 1843	122,30,0
" " " Supreme Court 1843	25,10,0
" " " April term 1844	56,25,0
Paid Constables for attendance at court " Judges and Clerks of annual election 1842	2,00,0
Paid Judges and Clerks of annual election 1843	114,10,0
Paid Return Judges of Justices' elections	17,30,0
Paid Justices for opening Poll books " for Stationary, Wood and Coal for offices, Court house and Jail	4,75,0
Paid for repairs to Public Buildings " Interest on part of Funded debt	121,57,2
" Viewing and surveying County and State roads and damages on roads	20,56,5
Paid township assessors of 1843 " " of 1844	849,37,8
Paid township clerks for returning enumeration of town, 1843	150,94,0
Paid township clerks for returning enumeration of town, 1842	20,00,0
Paid Nathan Hollister for procuring deed for Court house lot	98,00,0
Paid Wm. C. Walton and Wilson Shannon for legal advice	46,00,0
Paid Wm. C. Walton, special messenger, to carry the vote of Monroe Co. for Senator in 1843 to Guernsey Co.	1,50,0
Paid Clerk of Board of School Examinations	3,00,0
Paid John M. Kirkbride fees as Auditor " Isaac A. Brock fees as Commiss'r " Joel Yost " Joseph Caldwell " Joseph Orr "	4,50,0
Refunded to Wm. D. Patton, assignee of John K. Sharon, for town lots improperly sold	547,58,8
Paid interest on county orders redeemed " Joseph Morris and James R. Morris, Treasurers for present year, their fees	10,00,0
Paid for fuel, stationary &c. for Treasurer's office	26,00,0
Total Expenditures	\$20,573,03,0

Excess of Receipts over Expenditures \$826,60,7
Am't paid on Court house debt as above 1,067,99,0

Total am't the county's indebtedness has been reduced during the year \$1,884,49,7

AMOUNT OF COUNTY DEBT.

Small balance due on Public Building

Debt not included
County Scrip \$85,20,95,0
County orders, unredeemed June 1844 2,274,30,7

Am't of County debt June 3, 1844 \$11,795,25,7

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Woodfield, O. June 21, 1844.

I HEREBY certify, that the foregoing is a correct statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of Monroe County, for the year commencing June 5th 1843, and ending June 3rd 1844, and that the statement of indebtedness is truly taken from the books of this office.

JNO. M. KIRKBRIDE,
Auditor M. C. O.

THE COLUMBIAN LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, edited by John Inman, and filled with contributions from the most eminent and accomplished writers of the country.—The motives which have led to the commencement of this undertaking may be briefly stated. It is believed by the proprietor that there is in the United States an immense provision of literary ability, for which as yet there is no adequate encouragement, or field of display; that besides the numbers of clever and successful writers, whose productions are weekly, and monthly, and annually read with delight by thousands; there are yet greater numbers constantly appearing at maturity of power, who have only to be brought into the public eye to receive a brilliant and lasting fame, and that the power of those whose names are already pronounced with respect by lips of wisest censure, are capable of more and still higher exertion than has yet been called forth. It is believed, too, that the demand for literary production in this country, especially in the periodical channel, exceeds the supply in a very large proportion, and the new supplies have only to be presented of the right quality, and in the right way to insure a hearty welcome and profitable reception. No doubt is entertained of the American mind's ability to sustain itself—certainly on its own ground, if not abroad—against all the competition that the intellect of other lands can bring to the encounter; and full assurance is felt that among the millions of American readers there can be, and is, a cordial welcome for all that American writers can produce of excellent and interesting.

From these premises it is undoubtedly inferred that there is abundant room for another Magazine, notwithstanding the merit and success of those already in being: that there can be no lack of ability to fill its pages acceptably within the reach of capital and liberal enterprise; and that such a periodical will not fail to be greeted as a welcome visitor by thousands upon thousands, who as yet have done little or nothing toward the support and development of American periodical literature.

Another and strong motive has been the feeling that New York, the first city of the Union, should be the home of a periodical owning no superior in either merit or success.

The Columbian Magazine will be published on the first day of every month. Its mechanical arrangements will comprise the best paper, type, and workmanship, that money can procure. The contributors will be sought for among the ablest and most popular writers in the country; and no efforts will be spared to secure the aid of the most distinguished, such as John L. Stephens, J. F. Cooper, F. G. Halleck, H. W. Herbert, H. T. Tuckerman, J. R. Chandler, T. C. Grattan, J. C. Neal, Geo. P. Morris, Seb Smith, Mrs. Emma C. Embury, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. Jane Smith, Mrs. J. D. Beecher Stone, Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney, Mrs. C. W. H. Estlin, Mrs. Lydia Jane Pierson, Miss Hannah F. Gould, Miss E. A. Dupuy, Miss Lucy Austin, W. G. Simmes, Epes Sargent, Theodore S. Fay, Nathaniel Hawthorne, H. W. Longfellow, C. F. Hoffman, T. S. Arthur, F. H. Harrington, H. H. Weld, Miss Sarah Hewitt, Miss M. A. Fairman, Miss E. S. Norton, Miss Margaret Cox, Miss Marion H. Rand, Miss Eliza Leslie, Miss C. M. Sedgwick, Miss Juliet H. Lewis, Miss Mary Davison, Miss Emily Francis, W. C. Bryant, J. K. Paulding, N. P. Willis, John Neal, Park Benjamin, R. H. Dana, Rufus Dawes, R. W. Griswold, R. M. Bird, Mrs. "Mary Clavers," Mrs. Frances S. Osgood, Mrs. E. F. Ellet, Mrs. Volney E. Howard, Mrs. M. St. Leon Loud, Mrs. A. M. F. Annan, Miss Meeta M. Duncan, Miss Virginia De Forest, Miss A. S. Lind say, Miss C. M. Kettles.

With many of these, arrangements have already been made, as well as with others whose reputation is sure, though yet to be established in the public regard. The proprietor entertains sanguine hopes of accomplishing an object to which he looks forward with pride—the secured co-operation of regular and occasional contributors, forming a list unequalled in this country.

In each number there will be two or more engravings from original paintings, from such artists as Chapman, Ingham, Inman, Osgood, &c. engaged in mezzotint, line, and stipple, by H. S. Sadt, W. L. Ormsby, &c., besides a plate of fashions colored, and occasionally other illustrations; so that every subscriber will receive, in the course of the year, at least twenty-four elegant productions of the graphic art, which could not be otherwise procured at three or four times the annual cost of the whole Magazine.

In each number there will also be two pages of music, original or judiciously selected, by a competent professor of the art. Proper regard will be paid to the current issues from the book press; not so much however, with a view to notice all the volumes that may appear, as to the expression of matured opinions concerning those which shall be deemed worthy of the public attention and confidence. The aim of the editor will be rather to furnish judicious criticisms, on which readers and purchasers may rely for guidance, than to present a mere laudatory chronicle of new publications.

TERMS.—One year in advance - \$3.00

Two years " " " - 5.00

Two copies one year - 5.00

Dealers in periodicals throughout the United States and the Canada, who wish to become agents for the Columbian Magazine, will please apply to the publisher immediately. The usual discount will be made to them.

In addition to the above, the publisher simply adds, for the benefit of all, that the work will be sustained by sufficient capital.

Address, post paid, ISRAEL POST, Publisher, 3 Astor House, New York.

A NEW ERA OF SHAKESPEARE IN AMERICA!

The Cheapest and most splendidly Illustrated and Illustrated Edition of the Bard of Avon, ever published.

Edited by HON. GULLAN C. VERPLANCK.

ROBERT W. WEIR, Esq. will design, select, and arrange the illustrations, of which there will be about 1400, executed on wood, in the very best style of the modern school of art. In submitting the Prospectus of the Editor to the public, the Publisher has only to add that he will spare neither expense nor pains to make this edition of the World's Poet, superior to any that has heretofore appeared—in illustrations, typography and paper. The form will be royal octavo, and will be issued in weekly parts, price 12 and a half cents, which places it within the means of persons of the most limited fortunes, whilst on account of its peculiar beauty it will gain itself admission into the libraries of the rich, and there prove to be one of the choicest ornaments.

Those who wish this work in the most perfect state, will only be sure of it by taking the parts as they appear, which will contain the early proofs of the Engravings.

The Tragedy of Hamlet is now in press.—The first part will be issued in March.

PROSPECTUS.

THE PICTORIAL AND ILLUSTRATED EDITIONS OF SHAKESPEARE, lately published in England, are amongst the most beautiful specimens of the recent and remarkable improvement of the art of Wood Engraving, which by combining great excellence of execution with economy of price, has given an unrecanted diffusion to the most useful as well as the most exquisite productions of the Arts of Design.

The designs of KENNY MEADOWS for the illustrations of 'Tyras' edition of Shakespeare, express the character of the several personages, and the spirit of the scene, with wonderful truth and power; whilst the wood engraving of Knight's Pictorial Edition, combine with the highest merits of art and taste, such a learned and minute accuracy as to scenery, costume, architecture and antiquity, as to make them a perpetual and most instructive commentary upon the Poet's text. Such notices to embody in an AMERICAN EDITION, the admirable illustrations of both these editions, engraved with equal excellence of mechanical execution, to add to these, other engravings from eminent artists, as Reynolds, Fuseli, S. Newton, &c., and to accompany them with a beautifully printed and correct text.

But the publisher, anxious that his country should pay some part of the homage due from her to the greatest of Poets, as to one who belongs not solely to England, but to all

Who speak the tongue
That Shakespeare spoke,
Could not content himself with a mere republication or compilation. He has therefore prevailed upon ROBERT W. WEIR, whose reputation as an Artist is already identified with his country's history, to contribute a series of Oriental Designs, together with such advice and assistance in other details of art, as his taste may suggest, for the illustration and embellishment of this publication. From the same reason, the publisher, instead of reprinting the text and commentary of any popular English impression, was desirous that his Edition should have the supervision of an American Editor. This task has been undertaken by GULLAN C. VERPLANCK.

The plan proposed to himself by the Editor is to furnish the reader with a carefully prepared and accurately printed text, unaccompanied by any notes or comments upon the page itself; as however useful they may be elsewhere, they are too apt to divert the mind from the power of the Poet's thought, and to disturb the magic of his scene. Such notes as may be thought useful for the explanation or criticism of the text, will be put into an Appendix to each play.

The text of Shakespeare's dramatic works, drawn from old printed copies in his age, which had never passed under the author's own eye, was consequently disfigured by many errors and absurdities. It passed during the last century through a succession of varying editions, until the revision of Stevens and Malone, whose text, (or rather that of Stevens) has become the standard from which most of the English and American editions have been printed, with various degrees of accuracy.—But within the last twenty years, a more minute and familiar acquaintance with old English idioms, habits and modes of thought, guided by an intense and constantly increasing admiration for Shakespeare's genius, has led to the revision of the text of many of the numerous plays, and slight deviations from the ancient text, appearing in modern editions, are useless or erroneous interpolations, sometimes weakening the sense, and often substituting an arbitrary monotonous, metrical regularity, to the Poet's own native melody. Accordingly, very many of these emendations have been rejected by the last and best English editors, especially Mr. Knight and Mr. Collier, and the readings of the old folios and quartos have been restored, unless where some error of the press or manuscript was undeniably manifest. Yet there are many such passages confessedly corrupt, requiring conjectural emendations; there are also difference of reading between the several old impressions affording grounds for some diversity of text and warm controversy, between the more recent editors.

Upon these, the American editor thinks it due to the character of this edition, to decide himself, more implicitly following the text of any one modern edition. As the industry and learning of prior editors have furnished the collation of various readings, and the authorities upon which they may be supported, the task is no longer that of laborious investigation, but, as it were, of judicial decision, enlightened by contending argument.

As many of these variations are of nearly equal probability, and as some of them are doubtless the author's own alterations at different periods, all the more important readings will be presented to the reader in the notes, for his selection. These notes will also contain so much of commentary as may be useful to explain antiquated words and phrases, obscurely expressed passages and allusions to obsolete opinions, or the habits or history of the times; the whole in as condensed a form as practicable. But any commentary upon Shakespeare, however brief, would be imperfect if it did not present some view of the higher criticism employed, not on the interpretation of his language, but upon his thought, his character, his poetry, passion, philosophy. The only difficulty here arises from the abundance, the magnificent variety of the materials contributed during the last half century, by the most brilliant minds of Europe. Still it is believed that this duty can be satisfactorily performed, without swelling the edition to an inconvenient bulk.

H. W. HEWETTY, Publisher, 281 Broadway, New York.

OHIO STATESMAN.

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